NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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THE ARTS.

From the Rhode Island American.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE GENERATION OF STEAM.

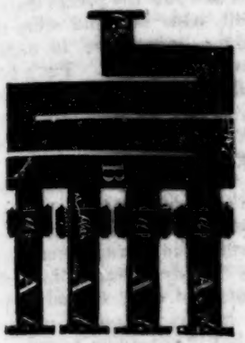


Fig. 2.

Figure 1. Vertical view of the Compound Evaporator with its two departments connected together.

A. A. A. A. The tubes in which the steam is generated, called the Generative Department.

B. The long tube in which the steam is deposited, called the Reservoir.

a. a. a. a. The junction of the two departments.

b. b. b. b. The ends of the generative tubes, to which forcing pumps are to be attached.

c. The end of the Reservoir from which the steam is to be conveyed to work the engine.

Figure 2. Sectional view of the internal part of one of the tubes of the generative department, and the contiguous part of the Reservoir; exhibiting the valves and its position at the junction of the two departments.

v. The valve.

In a former paper we noticed a discovery made by Dr Wadsworth of Portsmouth, in this State, of an improvement in the generation of steam. We, at that time, knew nothing of the manner in which the plan was to be carried into effect; yet we could perceive that the inventor had grounded his principle on the fact, that water required a certain length of time, with a given quantity of heat, to be converted into steam of a specified pressure. It is a law in chemistry, that the time that boiling water requires to be converted into steam, is *six times as long* as the necessary quantity of ice requires to be converted into the same quantity of boiling water, supposing the heat to be uniform, and of the same degree in both cases. But the delay required for converting water into steam is not the only difficulty removed by this improvement. It is intended to prevent the injection of the water from diminishing the quantity or power of the steam already generated. In the process of generating steam, the water will receive heat from every thing hotter than itself, that it comes in contact with; this will always be the case, and the steam already generated will be more or less cooled by the water's being thrown directly into it. It is evident, therefore, that the inventor has well founded his plan in the very nature of the case, and our readers will find both these obstacles are completely obviated by the improvement under consideration.

We have received from one of our correspondents a description of this improvement, extracted from the Doctor's specification, and we, with pleasure, give it a place in our columns:

"The Compound Evaporator is an improvement in the generation of steam, that differs from all the ways for that purpose heretofore invented, and consists in the principle of making steam in one department, and then depositing it in another department for use, in such a manner that the two departments shall be so far independent of each other, that the injection of water, and the subsequent conversion of it into steam in the one department, shall not lessen the heat or power of the steam in the department in which it is deposited. This is accomplished as follows:

"Several short tubes, of a calibre of two to twenty inches, more or less, are each of them to be connected, at one end to a separate forcing pump, and at the other end they are to be connected to a long tube. The short tubes are the first department; in them the water is converted into steam and they are, therefore, called the Generative Department. The long tube, which is attached to the short tubes, is the other department; in this the steam is deposited, and it is, therefore, called the Reservoir. The two departments or divisions are made independent of each other to a certain degree by valves placed where the generative department is connected with the reservoir. The valves may be made in the usual manner of conical valves, with or without an external communication by levers; or they may be made in any form, and placed in any position at the junction of two departments, *ad libitum*. The tubes may be made of wrought or cast iron, or they may be made of copper, or iron lined with copper, to prevent the decomposition of the water and oxidizement of the metal.

"This improvement is intended for a substitute for a boiler, or the steam generative tubes heretofore in use, and an engine with this improvement, having a safety-valve anywhere in the reservoir, may be completed on the common or any other plan that necessity requires.

"When this improvement is put in operation, a forcing pump injects a quantity of hot water into one of the tubes of the generative department. The water is there converted into steam which opens the valve and enters the reservoir. Before this process is completed, another forcing pump in its turn injects a similar quantity of water into its respective tube, and so on till the generative tubes and the reservoir are filled with steam. The engine is then set to work by conveying the steam from the reservoir to the cylinder of the engine, in any way at pleasure. But as the working of the engine requires a constant supply of steam, it is necessary that more water should be thrown into the first division. Accordingly, as the forcing pumps are set to work alternately by the engine, so each of the generative tubes receives in its turn a quantity of water from its forcing pump. The injection of the water into the tube cools or condenses, to a greater or less degree, the steam that was in the tube, and the steam in the reservoir would be also proportionably weakened, and the operation of the engine thereby retarded were it not for the valve stationed at the entrance of the reservoir from the generative tube. Immediately on the water's being injected, the valve is closed by the steam in the reservoir pressing to enter the generative tubes and fill the partial vacuum produced by the condensation of its steam. The valve remains closed until there is a sufficient quantity of steam in the generative tube to overcome the pressure of the steam in the reservoir against the opposite side of it; the valve then opens, and steam passes into the reservoir. Thus the reservoir is supplied with steam from the generative department, without parting with any of its caloric, or suffering any diminution in the elasticity of its steam. The quantity of water to be injected, and the times of its injection are to be regulated as the necessity of the case may require."

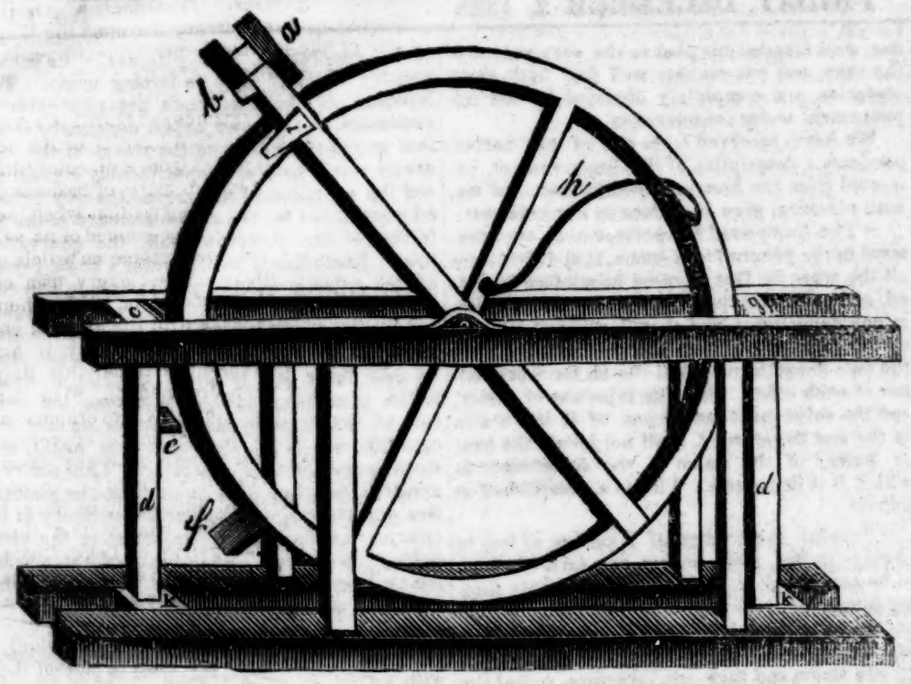
By the above the publick is made acquainted with a superior improvement in the noble art of Steam Enginery. The bare description of it is sufficient to convince any person, arrived to the years of understanding, that it will answer the Doctor's expectation; and we confidently hope that he will shortly make us a visit in a steam-boat propelled by an engine composed of the Compound Evaporator united with his Power Wheel.

CASHMERE.

The shawls of Cashmere supply the whole civilized world. It is said they are manufactured at 16,000 looms, each of which gives employment to two or three men. The work is so inconceivably tedious, by which the fine patterns are produced, that not more than a quarter of an inch is completed in a whole day. It is not unusual to find a loom occupied with one shawl for an entire year.—The wool of which they are made is brought from Tibet, consisting of the inside coat or down of sheep peculiar to that mountainous region. The wool is at first of a grey colour, but being bleached, it becomes a beautiful white, and takes the various dyes readily when spun. It is a curious fact that the borders are attached to the shawls after fabrication, so delicately, that no eye can detect the place of junction. The valley of Cashmere has been celebrated from the most early times for its beauty. Nothing can exceed its romantic advantages from nature. In the centre of a plain near the lake of Cashmere, studded with little isles, where the gardens and pavilions of the Mogul Emperor, where the nobles made annual visits to feast on the charms of this lovely valley, and to choose wives from among the beautiful girls of Cashmere; whose delicacy of complexion and symmetry of form were only surpassed by the elegant turn of their minds, the liveliness of their disposition, and the sweetness of their tempers.—*Nat. Journal.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

IMPROVEMENT IN MAKING BRICKS AND TILE.



REFERENCES. *a* beater for tile—*b* beater for brick—*c* mould for brick—*d* follower's studs—*e* cog in the follower—*f* cog in the wheel—*g* mould for tile—*h* iron by which the wheel is moved—*i* are two pieces of wood secured upon each side of the shaft or beam which guide the beater to the mould—*k* bed pieces.

THE WHEEL BEATING PRESS.

We have seen and are much pleased with a newly invented patented machine with the above appellation, which is intended for compressing and smoothing unburnt Bricks and Tile at one operation. The following extract from the specification, together with the annexed plate, will serve to give an explanation of this machine, and the uses to which it may be applied.

"This improvement consists of a strong box or mould, of the proper size and form, to receive the bricks and tile to be pressed, having no cover nor top, firmly fixed in or near the end of a frame resembling the frame of a common grind stone. In the bottom or under side of this mould is nicely fitted, a strong plate supported by a perpendicular stud or post with a tenon on the lower end let into a bed-piece, the shoulder of said tenon resting on the bed-piece, holds or supports the said plate a small space within the bottom of the mould, which stud and plate supported by it taken together we call a follower. The power of beating or pressing the bricks and tile is produced by hanging a beam or shaft upon its centre on a horizontal axis near the middle of said frame, of such length and at such a distance as that, when turned on its own axis, a beater exactly fitted to strike into the top of the mould and fixed on the outer end of said shaft, shall strike and press the brick or tile placed in the mould.

"For the convenience of working this beam or shaft, a loaded or heavy perpendicular wheel or circle is so fixed on said shaft, that the shaft forms an arm of the wheel. This wheel has a pin or cog in its outer circumference so that by revolving the wheel on its own axis, this cog is made to strike on the under side of another cog in the stud of the follower and thereby raise or drive the follower up to the top of the mould. The operation of pressing is produced by placing a brick in the mould, the follower being at its resting point on the shoulder of the stud and forming a bottom to the mould. The wheel, with its shaft or arm and loaded rim is turned on its axis, so as to raise the arm on which is the beater to an angle of forty-five degrees (or more or less); then by turning the wheel on its axis forcibly towards the mould, the beater will fairly and exactly strike the brick lying in the mould. The wheel is then turned on its axis in the opposite direction to raise the beater, and at the same time the cog in the rim of the wheel strikes the under side of the cog in the side of the stud of the follower, and drives or forces up the follower into the mould and thus raises or drives up the brick, smoothed and hardened, to the top of the mould ready to be taken away."

The proprietors of the above machine are Dr. John Barstow, and Mr. George Pollard, both of Hallowell, Maine. Rights under the Patent for said Machine for several towns in Massachusetts have already been disposed of; and, we understand, for a price, which will handsomely remunerate the inventors and proprietors. The price of constructing a machine does not exceed thirty dollars. Applications for said machine, or rights under said patent, may be made to the above mentioned proprietors, or to Mr. Joseph R. Newell, No. 106, State-street, Boston, where one of the machines may be seen, and its principles explained.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Receipt to cure Hams, smoked Beef, Pork or Beef

[*Communicated by J. M. Salter, Esq. of Wakefield, N. H.*]

For 100lbs. of meat take 4 gallons of water, 4oz. salt petre, 4lbs. of sugar, or one gallon of bright thick molasses, (sugar is preferred) and 16lbs. of coarse salt. Boil it all together, and as the scum rises take it carefully off, till it is entirely clean. Then rub the pieces that are clear of blood well with salt, and when the pickle is cool, pack the meat close in a clean tight cask, and turn the pickle on. Put a false head on the top, and heavy stones on that. What you wish to smoke, after it has lain two months or more in the pickle, may be taken out, wiped dry and a paper bag may be sewed round it. If a ham it ought to hang with the shank down. After the hams are smoked, they may be put back into the pickle of the same kind before mentioned, to prevent the worms from taking them. If there are bloody pieces, the blood should be soaked out, and they should be put into another cask. In May the pickle will generally turn white, then it should be boiled over and a few handfulls of salt added.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

POTATOES.

Worcester, Nov. 29, 1825.

Mr Fessenden—As "A Horticulturist" in your paper of the 11th inst. has advanced and supported what most people conversant with the subject will consider a *new* fact in the natural history of the potatoe, it seems to be the duty of those who have recommended *early planting* and *late harvesting* this indispensible root, either to support this doctrine, or renounce their error. He says that "if you leave the early varieties of the potatoe for six weeks after they are ripe, they will push or start again exactly in the same manner as if you planted them in the ensuing spring," that is, in plain terms, after this period they will commence their natural process of vegetation. If this be their natural tendency, one would suppose that *six days* after they were ripe would be as amply sufficient to manifest their disposition as *six weeks*. The second growth of the potatoe has indeed been considered and spoken of, I believe, universally by farmers and horticulturists in this part of the country who have noticed it as "a phenomenon," if they have not considered it a disease, although it may have been very familiar to some in the neighborhood of the writer. That it is an unprecedented occurrence even here is not probable, as similar seasons may have produced similar effects; but that it is a rare one I infer from the fact, that after much inquiry, no one can be found who has before noticed it. In the few instances here offered, a solitary potatoe was affected. If occasioned by long retention in the earth, the whole mass would be in motion, both late or early; and the caution of your correspondent to dig them as soon as the stalks die, implied from his very judicious advice respecting other ripe fruits of the earth must be promptly followed to secure a crop, if not to prevent their becoming extinct. But whatever appearances may sometimes justify the opinion that the laws which protect this vegetable at its home in the

earth have become obsolete, we have abundant evidence that the wise Author of Nature has adapted it to its condition. While it acquires a valuable maturity for use by remaining in the ground after it has attained its growth, it is not endangered by any propensity which would necessarily destroy it. Experiments have been made to force them to a new growth much more favorable to success than their native position in the hill, but without effect. A potatoe of the same kind, taken from the cellar and planted in July when the new ones are ripe will readily vegetate and produce a crop, while the new ones will lie dormant.

The assertion of your correspondent respecting the vegetation of the *early varieties of the potatoe* does not comport with my observation. The last extraordinary season I early planted five different kinds. After the later potatoes were fit for use, they furnished my daily supply. These were the first harvested. The early kinds were left in the ground, not six, but twelve weeks after the stalks were dead, until late in October; and, as my man informed me, not one had sprouted. The few noticed which had commenced a second growth were of a late kind, grew in a pass way, which in July was repeatedly crossed, with a team. Whether the consequent disturbance and injury had any agency may admit of question. The subject is an important one—but its being so well understood, and settled by most of your readers this formal discussion may be deemed unnecessary. Even your correspondent does not appear a full convert to his own doctrine. He remarks that this year the same thing happened to the sweet or Carolina potatoe. This from his manner of noticing it, he considers *extraordinary*, if not a "phenomenon." Among the strange productions of the past season, I noticed the advice of another writer to leave *dead* ripe small potatoes in the ground with an assurance that they will grow larger. Some of the five varieties mentioned above were left on account of their being too small for culinary purposes. I can inform the gentleman that after a three months' trial I could not perceive that they exerted any *self-regenerating* power.

I take also this occasion to mention, that, agreeably to your suggestion, I have tried an experiment proposed by a writer in your paper last year to replant the old potatoe after the vines were set, as a basis for another crop. My want of success I impute to my having *waited until all the eyes had been converted into shoots.* There is doubtless a period in the vegetation of the potatoe when its first shoots may be severed, and the residue with the parent may be cultivated in another hill: but it will admit of question whether both parcels will be as productive as the potatoe would have been had it been left undisturbed. Those who believe in the utility of distributing eyes would do more wisely to cut the potatoe before it is planted.

Respectfully yours, O. FISKE.

Worcester, Nov. 25, 1825.

Profitable Farming.—The Bangor Gazette states that Thomas Drew, has sold this season, from his farm at Matawamkeag, 75 tons of hay, at an average price of 15 dollars, making the extraordinary amount of 1125 dollars.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The following gentlemen have been chosen officers of the Provincial Agricultural Society: His Exc'y Lieut. Gen. Sir JAS. KEMPT, *Pres't* Hon. Chief Justice BLOWERS, *1st Vice Pres't*, Hon. MICHAEL WALLACE, *2d Vice Pres't*, JOHN YOUNG Esq, *Secretary.*

[Extract from the Report of the East River Agricultural Society.]

"Our infant Agriculture needs for some time yet, the legislative encouragement it has enjoyed for some years past. Ours is not the only place where self-interest is not a sufficient motive to induce people to forego the unprofitable practices and modes of their ancestors for others that are newer and better. Farmers who cannot read, and who have not seen the world, must witness the success of improved modes frequently repeated, before they can be prevailed upon to give up their prejudices and adopt them. Of the many farmers on this river, not many beside the members of this Society, have much altered their old modes; only a few instances of improvement are extensively adopted. The continuance of a stimulus would certainly multiply the number, and quicken the circulation of improvement with us.

"The crop of this year is much better than any body expected at a certain period. We had dismal anticipations respecting the potatoe crop, during the prevalence of the drought, but the fine fall, with the absence of frost, has amended it amazingly. The hay and the straw are short, but the quality of the different sorts of grain is good, and they were housed in excellent order. There is scarcely any complaint of smut or mildew; and on the whole the crop is nearly an average one. If the winter does not set in early, an uncommon proportion of land will be ploughed this fall."

The Report states that a machine for cleansing Flax has been erected by Mr Alex. Grant; and, although he has to contend against strong prejudices of the inhabitants, there can be no doubt but his machine will prove of great advantage to that part of the province.

CONNECTICUT RIVER.

We hope the interest which has been excited upon this subject will not be suffered to subside, merely because the means which are in operation, to attain the desired improvements, are not visible. In the Legislature of Vermont, much has been doing, and a very promising spirit prevails there, as will appear by the following extract of a letter dated Montpelier, Nov. 2:

Mr. Smith, agent of the Connecticut River Association, is here. He has been before a committee, and has reported the progress, which the company has already made, and also their prospects of future success. His communications have been very interesting. The committee room has been constantly crowded, and every thing favourable to the enterprise, has been received with unequivocal manifestations of pleasure. Mr. Smith puts the most entire success beyond the least doubt. His views of a favourable scheme may possibly be too sanguine, but I hope most devoutly that we may realize all his anticipations. We hardly appreciate the importance of the undertaking. I do not mean, that we are not alive to the subject, but that we have not as yet, attached the consequence to it that it justly deserves. The effects which the Northern Canal has already had upon the Western side of the mountain, are truly surprising. Not only is the business greatly enhanced, but the modes of doing it are entirely changed.—We learn that at Vergennes and St. Alban's they are butchering two hundred head of cattle per day, and that those places from dull, quiet little villages, are converted into marts of business of no small consequence. It seems that what, before the canal was made, was deemed of no value or importance, has now become an article of trade and exportation. In fact every man on the Western side of the mountain, with whom I have conversed, speaks with the greatest enthusiasm of their Canal. They all say it has opened sources of wealth and trade, that they had never before even dreamed of. Who ten years since, supposed that the Government of the United States would ever make appropriations for building light houses upon the Western line of the State of Vermont? No one would have doubted but this would be done, if occasion should require, but who at that time supposed that the navigation of Lake Champlain would ever be so extensive, as to require such an appropriation? On the success of the scheme for the improvement of the navigation of Connecticut River, depends almost wholly the future prosperity of the Eastern side of the mountain.

The great manufacturing establishments, existing and contemplated on the eastern bank of the river in this vicinity, add very much to the interest and importance of this subject to our citizens. The Chickopee river is to witness a vast developement of its privileges. The capitalists who are already engaged at Ware, Palmer, and in this town, will not fail to see the advantages which they may derive from a sure, safe and permanent water communication with the Sound; and they will not be satisfied with the present mode of transportation from the river to their establishments, if a better one could be procured by the expenditure of money."—The above extract contains some useful hints for the consideration of those who live 10, 20 and 30 miles from the river, and who may be disposed to think their interest in the subject, very inconsiderable.—*Springfield Journal*

Cider.—The produce of orchards in New England was, perhaps, never lower than at the present time. We are informed that great quantities of cider have been sold this season, in this vicinity, for 50 or 60 cents a barrel. That of superior quality, after having being transported eight or ten miles, sells from 75 cents to one dollar.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

At the town of Palmyra, 360 miles from New York, there were 1500 cattle slaughtered in 1824. At the close of the present year there will have been 3000.

The recent fires on the Penobscot, destroyed an immense number of valuable timber trees on the lands belonging to this state and Maine.

Indian Almanac.—When the first snow which falls is quick eat up by the sun, put away snow shoes, and mend moccasins.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Hillsborough Agricultural Society, at their Cattle Show and Fair, at New Boston, Sept. 22, 1825;

By DANIEL ADAMS, President of the Society.

The savage never tills the ground. In that state, and even in the first stages of civilization, the labor and the exertions of every individual are required, during the whole year, to procure a scanty and precarious subsistence, barely sufficient to prolong a wretched existence. Circumstances so adverse, not only operate as a bar to the introduction of the arts, but most effectually chill and render torpid every effort of the human mind. Man so situated discovers little of those rational faculties, by which, in more advanced stages of society, he is so eminently distinguished. It is only in situations where the means of subsistence are ample, where the labour of a certain part of the community is sufficient to provide the necessaries of life for the whole, and where a considerable part of the remainder are placed beyond the necessity of toiling to procure the first necessaries of life, that the powers of the human mind develope themselves. To this state of comparative ease and independence, man has been exalted by the introduction of *Agriculture*. To this has succeeded all the other arts connected either with the comfort or the elegance of life.

From the period that Agriculture came to be so well understood as to enable a part to produce the necessaries of life in sufficient abundance for the whole, the attention of the remainder would be directed to other pursuits. There is a natural propensity in man to aspire to something beyond what he possesses at the present time. The first wants of life being once supplied, and a permanent provision made for them, new desires would be felt. Warm clothing and comfortable habitations would be the first in order: fine clothes and other elegancies would follow in succession, together with science, literature and the fine arts. Such is the inseparable connexion of agriculture with the comfort, the happiness and the exaltation of the human race. In a political point of view, it is perhaps the only firm and stable foundation of national greatness. As a profession, it strengthens the mind without enervating the body. In morals, it has been well observed, it leads to increase of virtue, without introducing vice. In religion, it naturally inspires devotion and dependence on Providence. It is a rational and agreeable amusement to the man of leisure, and a boundless source of contemplation and activity to the industrious.

To exhibit to you Agriculture, not only as an art, but also as a science, to point out one principal defect, and advert to a mean most successful for its advancement, will be my object in the present Address. In this presentation to you of the subject, you are are not to anticipate either originality in thought, or elegance in diction.—To be plain, practical, and, if possible, useful, is the utmost bound of my ambition.

Agriculture is not only an art to be PRACTISED, *but it is a science to be* STUDIED. Hence have arisen those distinctive appellations among agricultural men, such as husbandman or farmer, practical farmer, theoretical farmer, gentleman farmer, book farmer, accomplished farmer, and practical scientific farmer, or agriculturalist.—These terms are used without any very definite ideas having been affixed to their signification. This I consider a great defect with agricultural writers, the neglect on their part of giving us clear and explicit definitions of the terms by them made use of in their writings. There is a kind of provincial dialect among farmers, in districts and countries, and without such definitions, words which are very plain and intelligible in one district or country, are totally unintelligible in another. The word *meadow*, for instance, with *us*, signifies low, sunken, boggy land, whereas in England and some parts of this country, it is applied to all mowing grounds, whether uplands or bogs. Hence, when one of our farmers reads of turning up meadows, converting them to tillage, and cultivating on them various kinds of crops, he throws down the book in disgust, supposing all this can be nothing more than the vagary of some visionary brain. But here lies the difficulty; the *writer* is describing operations carried on upon his uplands, which the *reader*, in his own mind, transfers to some *swamp*, through which perhaps an animal cannot be made to pass without hazard or loss.

In imitation therefore of an example, which I would recommend to all writers on agriculture, I will proceed to classify and define these several terms, already introduced, all which are of frequent occurrence, not only in books, but also in conversation.

In the first place I remark, that some of these terms are used in a manner nearly synonymous and ought to be considered purely so. Such are the words husbandry and agriculture. Husbandry is a word purely English; agriculture, and its derivative agriculturalist, are of Latin origin. The latter are more classical than the former, and are perhaps more frequently used by learned men, who, you know, are fond of words which smell a little of the Latin and Greek. They are however to be considered the same in signification, and whether we use the terms farmer, husbandman or agriculturalist, we make no discrimination in the meaning or sense. These are properly *generic* terms, that is, terms applied to a class, or genus, which admits of being divided into species. They are terms applied indiscriminately to all men as a body, who in any way direct their attention to agriculture. The species into which this genus of men admit of being divided are three, designated by these three specific terms—*practical farmer*, *theoretical farmer*, and *practical scientific farmer*, substituting in all cases, if you please, the word husbandman or agriculturalist, in place of the word *farmer*, without any variation of the sense. I further observe that the term *book-farmer*, if used at all, I would have applied exclusively to the theoretical farmer, and the terms *accomplished farmer*, *gentleman farmer*, to the practical, scientific farmer; although I do not approve of the use of the latter in any sense as a specific term, because we are *all* gentlemen.

Having thus classed these several terms, I shall now proceed to some remarks on these three specific characters; and first on the theoretical farmer.

The *Theoretical Farmer* is the worst of all farmers; so much so, that he is no farmer at all. He is all theory, without any experience. He rarely descends to facts. He soars so high in the aerial flights of fancy, that he almost loses sight of this mundane sphere. His books are monstrously deceptive, and in these he is often as prolific as a hen is in chickens. These men discover more anxiety for their *opinions*, than for the advancement of knowledge; and in place of selecting *facts* for the basis of their works, and reasoning from these, their solicitude to form theories of their own has led them to bend facts to *theories*, and thus they have involved both themselves and their followers in endless perplexity and error. It was a pleasant question put to one of this character, why *white* sheep feed more than *black* ones. Not at all scrupulous of the fact, he run on a long dissertation upon colours, such as that black absorbs more of the sun's rays than white, and much of this sort of stuff, little to the satisfaction of him who propounded the question, while the plain good sense of the practical farmer cut the gordian knot at once by replying—it was because there were more of them!

Some of our books on agriculture, especially some of the earlier publications, were written by men of this description of character. They had studied agriculture in the closet, but had never seen it exemplified in the field. Their theories were not grounded on experience.—Theory without experience, is no better than faith without works. Either may inflate the imagination, but neither will edify the understanding or warm the heart. It is this, in no small degree, which has brought what is sometimes called *book-farming* into so much disrepute, and surely not without some degree of reason. But then the prejudice is carried to a very unwarrantable length, even to the rejection of *all* books, so that now there are those among our farmers, who pass for plain, honest, and even sensible men, on whom you could no more prevail to read an agricultural book, than you could on a Mahometan to read the Bible!

The *Practical Farmer* is one who practises agriculture as an art, or vocation, but who has never studied it as a science. I know not how to speak of this character with any degree of particularity, lest there should be thought to be something petulant or even harsh in my remarks. I would not however handle the subject deceitfully. I would be honest, I would be just. But as this character will be again brought up to view, I shall content myself here with exhibiting only two or three traits of it, which, although perhaps not *general*, are yet but too evident in many *individuals* of the species.

It has been remarked by a certain writer, that, "The more we really need information"—on any subject, no matter what—"The more we really *need* information, the less anxious are we *generally* to obtain it." This I am sorry to be compelled to say, is one distinguishing trait in many individuals of the character under consideration. The less they know of the science of agriculture, the composition of soils, the economy of plants, their growths, nourishment, the principles into which they are resolved by decomposition—the less they know of these and other subjects connected with their profession, the less they feel the *need* of information. And in exact proportion as is their ignorance, so, generally, is their indifference, until, in many instances, it settles into downright aversion to all that light, on agricultural subjects, which, at the present day, is bursting on the vision of those who have eyes open to receive it.

Another trait in the character under consider-

ation, is great attachment to former usages and habits, and, what is a natural consequence, strong aversion to all innovations or changes. "Farmers," observes a very distinguished agriculturalist, "are the most difficult of any people under the sun, to be *convinced* of the errors which are manifest in their practice; or, of the utility of the most advantageous improvements, which may be made in their profession."

The *Practical, Scientific Farmer*, or agriculturalist, is one, who, with the *practice*, unites the *study* of agriculture as a science. It is the same character, as before observed, which is sometimes called the *accomplished farmer*. This character combines the excellencies of the two former without their defects. It is a character on which I should delight to dwell, and exhibit to you in all its beauty, in all its proportions, would time permit. I must however be brief.

Men of this character, it must be confessed, are not, generally, so much employed in the labors of the field, as those of the character last described. But then they are no strangers there. They visit, superintend and inspect the several operations carried on upon their estates, and distinguish the various causes and circumstances which influence their failure or success. It is not the circumstance simply of being *employed* in the labours of the field, as some seem to suppose, which makes the accomplished farmer; for then the ox might aspire to this character as well as his master; but it is *viewing those operations in the light of science*. Accordingly men of this character are frequently found in the learned professions, among our mechanics, merchants, and even among our statesmen and warriors, who from commanding in armies and presiding in senates, have frequently descended to the humbler walks of husbandry, and have there found an employment sufficient to interest the most splendid talents.

WASHINGTON was of this character. At the close of the American revolution, he retired to his estate at Mount Vernon, containing between three and four thousand acres of cultivable land and extending a distance, following the windings of the river, of more than ten miles on the Potomac. There he opened a correspondence with Sir John Sinclair, President of the British Board of Agriculture, and with other distinguished characters, both at home and abroad. In one of these letters he observes, "The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs the better I am pleased with them; insomuch, that I can no where find so great satisfaction as in these innocent and useful pursuits." And again,—"In indulging these feelings, I am led to reflect, how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth than all the vain glory, which can be acquired from ravaging it by the most uninterrupted career of conquest." Such were the sentiments of a man whom all the world have concurred to honor.

The ex-presidents, particularly Mr Jefferson and Mr Madison, are of this character. The estate of Mr Jefferson, at the time he accepted the presidency, consisted of four farms, each farm divided into seven fields of forty acres each, the whole under a seven years' system of rotation. Both of these gentlemen have written several important papers on agriculture. Mr Jefferson particularly, in one of these papers, has condescended to determine on the most mathematical principles, the proper angle which the mould-board should make with the plough share. In doing this he has rendered a very important service to his country. Drawings of this mould-board have been taken and carried to Europe, and it will probably serve to perpetuate his name in grateful remembrance.

But it is not necessary that a man should have commanded in armies, or have presided in senates, or that he should have had what is called a liberal education, or that he should have studied Latin, or Greek, or Hebrew, or Euclid, to his becoming a practical, scientific farmer. It is necessary however he should possess an inquiring mind, a talent for observation, and habits of reflection. It is necessary he should be capable of tracing effects to their *proper* causes. In order for this it will be necessary he should have some acquaintance with the principles of natural philosophy, and especially, of *agricultural chemistry* Some of his leisure hours must be devoted to reading. He must record facts, compare this thing with that, and endeavour to find out the *principle* in every thing. "The growth of a plant, its fastidious selection of a genial soil —the manner in which it draws nourishment from the air through the medium of its leaves, or from the earth by the agency of its roots, the multitude of changes which it undergoes from its embryo state to its maturity—not only furnish subjects of curious research and ingenious speculation; but, if properly examined, evince that there is some principle in the matter, some universal law, by which these and other phenomena are produced and regulated." In the discovery of this law, and the different forms in which it operates, consists the *Science of Agriculture*.

And here permit me to notice—it is to men of this character we are indebted for most of the improvements and discoveries which have been made in agriculture. Who, let me ask, first brought into notice gypsum or Plaster of Paris as a manure? It was Judge Peters, a distinguished practical, scientific agriculturalist of Pennsylvania. Who first imported and brought into notice the fine wooled sheep of Spain?—It was the late Col. Humphreys, a distinguished practical, scientific agriculturalist of Connecticut. Who first described and brought into notice the process of horizontal ploughing, guided by an implement called the rafter level? It was Mr Jefferson, that distinguished sage and agriculturalist of Monticello. Who is it that has given us the first example of hedging and soiling agreeably to the most approved method in English husbandry? It is Mr Quincy, a distinguished practical, scientific agriculturalist, of Massachusetts.

We might proceed and enquire, for centuries past, into the history of every important improvement in agriculture, and we should, in almost every instance, trace them to the *practical, scientific agriculturalist*. And yet there are some among us, who have the folly to urge it as an *objection* against our agricultural societies, that they are composed partly of this class of men! All such they would have excluded. It is true, these societies like other improvements in agriculture, have mostly originated with men of this character, who, having a warm interest in the improvement of the country, and public spirit enough to bestow their services gratuitously, magnanimously offer on the altar of public utility, the devotion of their hearts and the inspiring influence of their example.

The first grand impulse given to agriculture in every country, has been communicated by men of this character, who, although not themselves engaged in the occupation of farming as a profession, studied it as a science, and perceived its subserviency to national felicity and independence. "In England," observes a late writer, "Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Baronets and all the ranks of nobility, emulate each other, not merely in patronizing agriculture, but in actively *engaging* in it. Manufacturers and merchants of opulence embark in the honourable competition; and no scheme is left untried which promises to be useful, or to advance the National Agriculture. It is studied and pursued with an enthusiasm which sets selfish calculations at defiance, and which warms, agitates and interests all the nobler passions of the heart. The peaceful labors of the plough, become the amusement and solace of every gentleman, who retires from public life, and after he has made his fortune, his imagination pictures no greater happiness than the cultivation of his paternal estate, or the embellishment of the country seat purchased by his wealth, and on which he means to pass the evening of his days. There his pleasures centre, and there his hopes rest. He flies from the din, smoke, and bustle of the crowded city, and sits down tranquilly in some sequestered nook, rich in varied beauty, and distinguished either by the picturesque or sublime, there to enjoy the melody of the grove, the low of cattle, the grateful change of the season, the alternation of labour and repose, and above all that serene and healthful exercise of mind, which rural recreations are fitted to produce.

I proceed to remark—

One great defect under which our agriculture labours is the WANT *of general and scientific principles among the great body of our practical farmers.*

In new countries little more is necessary than to clear the land of its forests and commit to its bosom the seed, to ensure an ample return to the cultivator. At length, however, by continued cropping, the texture of the soil, and in some instances its very constitution, are altered; the ashes, produced in the first instance from burning off the wood, are spent; the store of provision for the nourishment of plants, which had been accumulating perhaps for centuries while the land was in forest, is exhausted. His crops then become feeble, hardly sufficient to pay the expense of cultivation.

Pass through the county of Hillsborough, look into the several towns, and how many farms you will see in precisely this situation;—their occupants toiling on from day to day in the beaten track of their fathers, bereaving themselves of comfort, barely subsisting from year to year, in many instances going behindhand, and the more so as their farms grow older and consequently less productive. And is it possible in a country like this, possessing so fine a climate, under so hot a sun, where the maize, which has been justly styled the "prince of grains" is indigenous, and where the government lays its hand lightly on the industry of the husbandman—is it possible in such a country men should not generally make thrift by agriculture? Cast your eyes abroad, look to Great Britain, to an atmosphere loaded with fogs and dripping with wet,

where not a cultivated plant for the sustenance either of man or beast is natural to the island; every thing is foreign, every thing is exotic; a country in which maize cannot be brought to maturity but in her hot-houses, nor the pumpkin, the squash, the melon, or the cucumber, without the shelter of glasses; taking tythes of mint, of anise and of cummin, and where taxation presses like an incubus on the whole industry of the country; yet there agriculture is made a profitable employment. How is this to be accounted for, but by their superior intelligence, their greater industry and more strict economy, together with their more enlightened modes of practice.

Principles, with us, are little sought for, and even less understood. There is, in many instances, an entire ignorance of the very first rudiments of the science, and on this ignorance, as is the case on all subjects where the mind is uninformed, is grafted many false, absurd, and heretical opinions, which, being adopted as so many sound principles and carried out into practice, like Milton's evil spirits, make "confusion worse confused." It would be easy to illustrate the justness of this remark by an appeal to facts. Some of our farmers, for instance, will not suffer their apples, after being ground, to lie some eight, ten, or twelve hours in the pumice before pressing out the liquor. And why? Because they have noticed, that cider left exposed some hours in an open vessel, to the influence of the air, becomes flat and insipid, and what they have observed to take place in the remnant of liquor left in their cider-pots, they think will take place also in their cider-troughs; and that by being left thus exposed some hours, the liquor will lose something of its spirit; whereas there is no spirit in the liquor before fermentation. Who ever heard of a man's being intoxicated by drinking sweet cider? It is fermentation in all vegetable juices which *creates* the spirit. In this act the saccharine principle, or that which gives the liquor its sweet taste, is converted into *alcohol*, which is another term for spirit. The liquor *before* fermentation is as different in its nature and principles from the same liquor *after* fermentation, as milk is from cheese, or cream from butter. We laugh at the simplicity of the inn-keeper, who, on opening his house, to give his liquors a distinguished excellence, resorted to the expedient of boiling them down. This conceit, although more ruinous in its consequences, is no less ridiculous in principle than the *former*. They both originate from an entire ignorance of the nature of that change which is wrought on all the sweet juices of vegetables by what is called the *vinous fermentation*.

One example more in illustration of our position, that principles among us are little understood, even in the most common things.

Quick lime is frequently mixed with ashes before leaching, in our domestic manufacture of the article of Soap. But the principles on which this is done are not generally understood, as is evident from the very discordant practices adopted among us. Some suppose that the use of the lime is to supply any deficiency there may happen to be in the strength of the ashes. Others adopt the practice in imitation of their neighbors without any supposition at all about the matter; while others again reject the use of lime altogether, as being a vain conceit, for they have known good soap made without it, and this they contend always may be done, provided the oil and the lye are of good quality, and combined in due proportions. If then the soap does not "come"—Well, what then? Why then they suppose it is bewitched. Now the true principles are these—all the alkalies have a strong disposition to unite with acids, from which they are rarely found entirely pure or free. That with which they are most usually combined is the carbonic acid. This they attract from the atmosphere. An alkali in union with an acid (provided that acid be to any considerable amount) cannot be brought to unite with oil, when, as the expression is, the soap does *not* "come." This is peculiarly the case with lye drawn from ashes of the beech. These are the cases where *lime* is necessary, the use of which is, *to detach the acid from the alkali*; for, on coming in contact with the lime, the *acid* quits its hold of the alkali to unite with the lime; the *alkali* being thus disengaged from the acid, readily unites with the oil, and thus the manufacture succeeds greatly to the satisfaction of all concerned, for there is no occurrence in the circle of the whole year, more the subject of joy and congratulation, especially with our wives and daughters, than the "coming" of good soap—unless it be that of an *heir* being born into the family. The same difficulty is sometimes experienced by those who make use of potash in this manufacture, and it is corrected in the same way, that is, by leaching the potash, it having been first dissolved in water, thro' a quantity of ashes, with a mixture of quick lime. Thus we might proceed, and from the business of almost every day, we might multiply examples in proof of our position, that principles are little sought for among us, and even less understood.

(To be concluded next week.)

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1825.

LONG WOOLED SHEEP.

In our paper of the 11th ult. page 123, we republished from the Boston Daily Advertiser, some notice of the importation of Lincolnshire and South Down sheep, by Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., merchants of Boston. Perhaps some sketches relative to the properties of these sheep may be of service to those who propose to propagate them in this country.

In a treatise on Cattle by Mr Lawrence, an English writer, whose productions on agricultural topics are often quoted, and highly recommended in Rees' Cyclopedia, we find the following notice of the Lincolnshire sheep. "The flavour of the Lincoln mutton has been generally held superior, as more savoury than the Dishley. The imported Lincolns have now finer bones with broad loins, and truss carcase, and are among the best, if not actually the best long wooled stock we have." The same writer gives the average weight of the fleece of Lincoln at 11 lbs.; and the average weight of no other of the long wooled breeds of British sheep amounts to no more than 9 lbs.

The same writer in treating of the South Downs says they are "second to none in Britain, for high reputation and indeed for real use. They are one of the old varieties, and have been immemorially in possession of the Sussex Downs, and of the Surry and Kentish hills. Of late years, their great merits both as hill and pasture sheep, having become more generally known, they have been propagated and naturalized in almost every part of this island, and in Ireland. Those great and leading names in rural patriotism, the late and present Duke of Bedford, and J. W. Coke, Esq. of Holkham, through the medium of their annual shearing meetings, have chiefly contributed to develope the excellencies of this breed, which, perhaps, if we look to the superior number of tups engaged, may be considered at this day, as the most fashionable." "All the South Downs want is the noble covering of a Spanish fleece, and how little the carcase would suffer by the cross, has been demonstrated by Lord Somerville, in the exhibition of a very fine ewe, long enough for any purpose, half Spanish and half South Down."

The Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, lately published by J. S. Skinner, Esq. Editor of the American Farmer, contain some remarks "On Various Breeds of Sheep," &c. by John Hare Powel, Esq. Mr Powel says [page 109] "South Down Sheep have finer fleeces, of shorter staple, and much less weight, smaller carcases, less loaded with fat, showing more proof within, affording mutton of finer texture and better flavour, than any breed known. Their form is not so accurate, their fore quarters being lighter, their necks larger than those of Dishley sheep: but their chests are sufficiently wide to afford ample space for the position of their lungs; upon the healthful action of which, able scientific and practical men agree, the vigour, and useful secretions of the animal must depend. They are much more hardy, have much more offal, they consume rather more food in proportion to their size, than Dishley sheep, but by their vigour and activity are enabled to find support, and to thrive upon bleak and barren hills, where Dishley sheep would die from exposure or would starve." The principal qualities for which this kind of sheep are celebrated are its hardihood and the excellence of its mutton, which is said to surpass that of any other breed.

We are glad to perceive our merchants turning their attention to the means best calculated to increase the agricultural resources of the United States. In this way they not only act the part of true patriots, but pursue the path which leads to commercial prosperity. The commerce of the country will be in proportion to the value of its products, and increasing the latter is a direct method of adding to the former.

PEAR SEEDS AND BEECH NUTS.

A friend of ours wishes to procure 4 quarts of Pear Seeds, and one half bushel of Beech Nuts. A fair price, for the quantity specified, of these articles will be paid on their delivery at the office of the New England Farmer.

Mr Samuel Pond of Cambridge has left at this office, three apples,—as large as pigeons' eggs,—the *second* growth of a tree set out last spring!

Salt.—According to calculation, 400,000 barrels of salt will be made in western Pennsylvania during the present year. The interior of Pennsylvania used to be supplied from New-York State with salt. Salt is sometimes sold at Pittsburgh as low as twenty five cents a bushel.

Mr Barnet Peters is now on a tour in the state of Maine, and is authorised to receive moneys and subscriptions for the New England Farmer. ☞ We have no other authorised travelling agent.

Sheepskins.—A correspondent of the Hallowell Advocate recommends, for the preservation of *Sheepskins*, that instead of strewing ashes on them, that as soon as the skins are taken off, about a pint of water not more than blood warm, should be poured on each, then rolled up, and permitted to remain in some warm place for about six hours, when the wool may be easily pulled off, and the skin be left in good preservation.

Upper Canada—The population of this province is 211,713, and rapidly increasing. It is generally a level country, and from the line which divides it from Lower Canada to Sandwich, a distance of nearly 600 miles, nothing like a mountain occurs, though there are many pleasing hills and fine slopes. It is said that this province alone, if its Agriculture were attended to, is capable of supplying all Europe with grain, besides being rich in other productions.

Miscellaneous Items.

Vermont, now enumerating 260,000 inhabitants, had, in 1800, 150,000 souls, and in 71 towns embraced in the four northern counties, now containing 35,000 inhabitants, had at that period less than 12,800. Upwards of 50 turnpike companies have been incorporated during these twenty-five years, before which there was scarcely a grant in the State. Manufacturing privileges have been granted also to more than one hundred companies in some of the principal towns, and many of them are doing extensive and profitable business for a domestic and foreign market. A general system of common school education has been encouraged by legislative provisions, and academies incorporated in several counties, diffusing knowledge among all classes of the community, which causes them to understand the interest of the country and to act up to the dictates of reason and morality. Medical institutions connected with the Colleges at Burlington and Middlebury, attended both in the professional and literary departments by about 350 students, have commenced operation since the beginning of the period in review. Agriculture, a business in a certain degree ever demanded by the wants of the people, has been aided by discerning and cultivating those productions which command the highest prices in market.—*Vermont Aurora.*

The Coal mines in the town of Cumberland R. I. have been recently explored for the purpose of procuring the coal for the supply of the Providence market.

In the two years ending 1st of October last, 7,500,000 pounds of lead arrived at N. Orleans from Upper Missouri.

The Trenton American mentions, that the public Fund in New Jersey, for the instruction of the poor, has grown to the sum of $200,909; and that there is reason to expect an immediate addition to it of 100,000 dollars—balance in the state treasury.

1920 students attended the last lectures at different medical schools of the United States.

Dr Howe, an *American*, now in Greece, has written home many interesting letters, in relation to the affairs of that country. The following is an extract from one of his last letters:—"News from the Morea better and better. It grows certain that Ibraham Pacha is in great trouble. He has made several ineffectual attempts to escape from the plains of Tripolitza, but has been prevented by the Greeks, who to the number of about 15,000 fill the passes. Four days since they cut off 100 horses with provisions destined for his camp."

Massachusetts Canal.—The Palladium states, that the Canal Commissioners of this State are about to make a report favourable to the project of a Canal from Connecticut River to Boston Harbor. Two routes were surveyed for this purpose, but it is not stated which has been preferred by the Commissioners.

A writer in the New-Bedford Gazette, is in favour of establishing a National Cemetery, for those who render important services to the nation, to be located at the seat of the General Government, and to be denominated the Washington Abbey.

Winnepiseogee Canal.—A company for the completion of this Canal, has been organized in Portsmouth, and subscriptions opened for the Stock. Capital $600,000.—Shares $100 each.

Delaware and Hudson Canal.—Five hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of the stock of this company is paid in. The greater part of the canal from the Delaware to the Hudson river, has been contracted for. The whole is expected to be finished in the course of next year. There are now employed by the contractors, on the canal, from 1000 to 1200 men. It is said they will be able to work the greater part of the winter, this however must depend on the season.
Philad. Press.

Col Richard M. Johnson, Senator in Congress, from Kentucky, has received into his house twenty one Indian children, of the Choctaw Nation, for the purpose of educating and teaching them the principles of the Christian religion.

A Life Insurance Office Was established in London, some 30 years ago, under the title of the Equitable Insurance Company. It appears that, by a very recent *Expose* of its affairs, this institution has now a vested capital of no less than *eleven millions* sterling, or nearly *fifty millions* of dollars; and the society is actually embarrassed to determine what disposition to make of this prodigious fund, which every year receives an augmentation of about *a million and a half* sterling.—*Niles' Reg.*

Cotton-Mills.—It is said that there are ninety cotton mills, and some of them are very large establishments, in the little State of Rhode Island.

JAMES MONROE, late *President of the United States*, has been sworn in as *Justice of the Peace* in London County, Virginia. He took his seat as junior member of the Court, refusing to accept the chair of the presiding magistrate, which was offered him.

By the Paris papers it seems that General La Fayette was received at Rouen with the same enthusiasm he was in this country. He dined with M. Cabanon, one of his old colleagues in the Chamber of Deputies. More than two thousand persons assembled in front of the house, in the evening, and shouting "Vive La Fayette." The police, however, thought fit to order out the gend'armerie, and the populace were repeatedly charged with drawn sabres, and many of them were wounded. Another account says a number of females were murdered. So much for the liberal government of Charles X.

Niles' Register has a *notion* that the capital vested in manufactures, in this country, exceeds *one hundred millions of dollars.*

A medal, worth 1,000 francs, is proposed by some Paris Liberals, as a prize for the best piece of poetry on the visit of Lafayette to America.

The keel of a seventy-four was laid down a few days since, at the Navy Yard, Washington.

A pocket book, containing $1500, was cut from the pocket of a country merchant, in an auction room at N. York, on Saturday last.

A canal boat, with a cargo on board worth $60,000, was recently struck by a flaw of wind on Lake Champlain, and sunk.

The Vice President of the U. States has returned to Washington, from his journey to S. Carolina.

The London Times says, "The American man of war Brandywine, which has been lying in Cowes Roads during the past week, has attracted considerable attention, especially in the naval world. She presents the singular anomaly of a frigate in some respects superior to a ship of the line."

The great timber ship *Baron Renfrew*, arrived at Dover Oct. 13, and was taken in tow by a large steam ship—[She afterwards grounded on the Long Sand, near Harwich, and remained, notwithstanding the exertions of several steam vessels to get her off. Part of the cargo was taken out and carried to Harwich. She has since been towed off and was seen at the last date off the Gallaper Light.]

Long Wool Sheep at Auction.

ON Wednesday the 14th day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold at Col. JAQUES, in Charlestown,

4 very fine Lincolnshire Ewes, one year old
1 Lincolnshire Ram, 2 years old, of an extraordinary quality.
2 yearling Lincolnshire Rams.
All the above are Sheep of fine form & size.
5 South Down Rams } of the pure breed
1 South Down Ewe }
The above are the sheep recently imported by Mess. A. & A. Lawrence & Co.—And will be sold without reserve by COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD,
Auctioneers.

JUST Published by Phelps and Farnham, No. 5, Court street, and Nathaniel S. Simpkins, corner of Court and Brattle streets.—Domestic Medicine, or a Treatise on the Prevention and cure of Diseases by Regimen and Simple Medicines; containing a Dispensatory for the use of Private Practitioners; by William Buchan, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. With considerable additions, and various notes, by A. P. Buchan. M. D. of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and Physician to the Westminster Hospital. To which is added, a Family Herbal—a new edition, revised and amended, by John G. Coffin, M. D. Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society. *Boston November 25.*

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Corrected every Thursday evening.]

		FROM D. C.	TO D. C.
APPLES, best,	bbl.		
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	105 00	
pearl do.		110 00	114 00
BEANS, white,	bush	1 60	1 70
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	9 25	
cargo, No 1, new,		7 00	
" No 2, new,		5 75	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.		16
CHEESE, new milk,		7	9
skimed milk,		3	4
FLAX		9	10
FLAX SEED	bush	95	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	6 25	
Genesee,		6 00	
Rye, best,		2 50	3 00
GRAIN, Rye	bush		64
Corn			76
Barley		50	
Oats			46
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	11	12
HOPS, No 1, Inspection		8	11
LIME,	cask		1 12
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		90
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.	4 50	4 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	16 00	
navy, mess, do.		13 00	
Cargo, No 1, do.		12 50	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	1 75	2 00
Clover	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		75	1 20
do do unwashed		40	45
do 3-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do		37	42
Native do		60	75
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		52	55
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	45
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces	lb.	9	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		6	8
" whole hogs,			
VEAL,		4	6
MUTTON,		5	6
POULTRY,		8	10
BUTTER, keg & tub,		16	18
lump, best,		16	20
EGGS,		25	
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	70	80
Indian, do.		70	80
POTATOES,		40	50
CIDER, liquor,	bbl.	1 33	1 50

MISCELLANIES.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

LINES SUGGESTED BY THE SIGHT OF SOME LATE AUTUMNAL FLOWERS.

These few pale autumn flowers,
How beautiful they are!
Than all that went before,
Than all the Summer store,
How lovelier far!

And why? They are the last!
The last! the last! the last!
O! by that little word
How many thoughts are stirred;
That sister of the past!

Pale flowers! pale perishing flowers!
Ye're types of precious things;
Types of those better moments
That flit like life's enjoyments,
On rapid, rapid wings.

Last hours with parting dear ones,
(That time the fastest spends,)
Last tears in silence shed,
Last words half uttered,
Last looks of dying friends.

Who but would fain compress
A life into a day,
The last day spent with one
Who ere the morning's sun,
Must leave us, and for aye?

Oh! precious, precious moments!
Pale flowers! ye're types of those
The saddest, sweetest, dearest,
Because like those, the nearest
To an eternal close.

Pale flowers! pale perishing flowers,
I woo your gentle breath—
I leave the summer rose
For younger blithsome brows;
Tell me of change and death.

Mr Jefferson.—It appears that Mr Browere, who lately took a bust of Mr Jefferson, came very near suffocating the venerable ex-president. The plaster was permitted to get so hard that it had to be broken with a hammer, and a chissel, and separated from parts of the neck with a knife. Mr B. attempted to take the whole of the head at once, instead of pursuing the usual course of taking the face at one operation, and the rest of the head at another. Mr Jefferson said, "he once had his arm broken and his wrist put out of joint at the same moment, and the pain of setting the one and putting the other in place, was far less than what this operation occasioned."

Four Planets in the same Sign.—It is worthy of notice, that on Friday the 7th ult. no less than four planets, viz. Jupiter, Mars, Venus and Mercury, were all in the same sign, and the three first not many degrees apart. They all rose about three o'clock in the morning following each other in a train; presenting to the view a beautiful and sublime sight. Who would suppose on viewing these orbs, which sparkle like burning drops of light that they are worlds like our own, travelling through the vast abyss with a velocity scarcely credible, and yet with a regularity and exactness far surpassing any works of art; apparently close together, and yet millions of miles asunder; seemingly moving backwards and forwards, and yet travelling constantly onward round the great fountain of light and heat, nourished by his warmth and chained by his influence!

But what surpasses all, is the discovery that the mutual attraction of these numerous bodies which seems to mar their harmony and tend to their destruction, is on the contrary, part of the amazing machinery which gives stability and permanency to the solar system. Well may we exclaim with Thomson—

"Was every faltering tongue of man,
Almighty Father! silent in thy praise,
Thy works themselves would raise a general voice,
Ev'n in the depths of solitary woods,
By human foot untrod, proclaim thy power,
And to the choir celestial THEE resound,
Th' eternal cause, support, and end of all!"

A late National Intelligencer contains the translation of a French Manuscript, which was found on board a piratical vessel, captured sixteen years ago by an officer of the Navy at New-Orleans. This document contains the description of an inland passage, from the Gulph of Mexico, to the Atlantic, through the Isthmus of Florida. It is somewhat singular that this passage should be known to the pirates 16 years ago, and be not known to Geographers now.

Nantucket.—The Island of Nantucket, the seat of the whale fishery, is 15 miles long, and contains about 50 square miles. The soil is light and sandy, but on some parts rich and productive; particularly in hay. The inhabitants are principally of the denomination of Friends, and they hold the land in common—all their cows feed together in one herd, and all their sheep in one pasture. The men are generally robust, enterprising seamen: extensively engaged in the whale fishery, and are as skilful and adventurous as any in the world.—The population in 1820, was 7,266.—A ship recently carried into this port 3000 barrels of spermaceti oil, valued at $80,000.

Yorkshire Wit.—A Yorkshire boy went into a public house, where a gentleman was eating eggs. The boy looked extremely hard at him for some time, and then said, "Will you be good enough to give me a little salt, sir?" "Aye, certainly, boy; but why do you want salt?" "Perhaps, sir," says he, "you'll ask me to eat an egg presently, and I should like to be ready." "What country are you from, my lad?" "Yorkshire, sir." "I thought so—there take an egg." "I thank you, sir," said the boy. "Well," added the gentleman, "they are all great horse stealers in your country, are they not?" "Yes," rejoined the boy, "my father (though an honest man) would mind no more stealing a horse than I would drinking your glass of ale. Your health, sir," said he, and drank it up. "That will do," says the gentleman, "I see you're Yorkshire."

Retort.—A cockney, walking one morning in the country, observed a female standing at the door of a decent farm-house. Thinking to show his wit, he inquired, if the pigs were fed? to which she answered, "You know best whether *you* have eat your breakfast."

Moonshine.—If an animal, fresh killed, be exposed to the full effulgence of the moon, it will, in a few hours, become a mass of corruption; whilst another animal, not exposed to such influence, and only a few feet distant, will not be in the slightest manner affected. Fruits, also, when exposed to the moonshine, have been known to ripen much more readily than those which have not; and plants, shut out from the sun's rays, and from light, and consequently bleached, have been observed to assume their natural appearance if exposed to the rays of a full moon. In South America, trees cut at the full moon split almost immediately, as if torn asunder by some great external force. All these are remarkable and well established facts, but have never, as yet, been accounted for.

Mechanic's Magazine.

Cast-iron pillars for store fronts are getting into use in place of those of granite. They possess the advantage of not breaking by heat or water.

A Philosophical Society is about to be formed in the colony of Demerara, for the purpose of collecting and forwarding to Europe the best information relative to the natural productions of that climate and soil, of which little was said to be known among the scientific men in England.

FRUIT TREES, &c.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & CO. have for sale at their nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York,

Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs & Plantts of the most approved sorts.

The proprietors of this Nursery attend personally to the inoculation and engrafting of *all their Fruit Trees*, and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine.

Orders left with Mr ZEBEDEE COOK, jr. No. 44 State Street, Boston, will be transmitted to us, and receive our prompt and particular attention. Catalogues will be delivered, and any information imparted respecting the condition, &c. &c. that may be required, on application to him. Sept. 30

FOR SALE—a Farm situated in the pleasant and flourishing village of Dixmont, through which the mail stage passes twice a week from Augusta to Bangor, and is only from 16 to 20 miles distant to four ports on the Penobscot river. It has a convenient farm-house, 2 large barns, sheep folds, sheds, and out houses all in good repair; will summer and winter 100 sheep and from 15 to 20 head of neat cattle; with a good set of farming tools of the most approved kinds, which may be had with the premises if required.—For further particulars, inquire of BENJAMIN BUTMAN, on the premises. 7t. Dixmont (Me.) Oct. 13, 1825.

E. PARSONS & CO. City Furniture warehouse, Union Street, near the Union Stone, keep constantly on hand for sale, a general assortment of furniture, chairs, looking glasses, feathers of all kinds, fire sets, brushes, bellows, &c. &c.

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Boston, Nov. 17, 1825.

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